

Indiana State Sentinel.

TERMS—INvariably IN ADVANCE:
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849.

To Correspondents.

J. K. B., Boston. Why can't Charles G. send us his Semi-W.?
We will send him ours, and three times in winter. For weeks we have not received the S. Now how is a Northerner, and an old Democrat of Ward 3, to get along? You must send it. He told our old friend Rogers—no English, to attend to it. He had a line from W. S. W. of Ill. this morning. He is the true grit; and we wish you frozen Yankees had half his knowledge about our great railroads, made, making, and to be made. We should see more of you in this kind of promise. We would.
J. L. R., Nashville. All right.

See the notice of exercises in connection with the Presbyterian synod, (Old School) in to-day's paper.

Our friend Applegate of the Times has been elected Mayor of Delphi, Ind.

Frederick Hecker, the distinguished German patriot, has arrived at New York with his family. He intends taking up his residence at Danville, Illinois.

The notorious "Capt. Howard," who was shot a few days ago at St. Louis by Lansdowne, has since died. A post mortem examination revealed a ball imbedded in the spine.

We hear it stated that Judge PEARLIE has resigned his office of President Judge of this Judicial Circuit, and that Hon. W. W. Wick has received the appointment to fill the vacancy.

GRAVES!—We are indebted to Mr. JOSEPH NORMAN for a fine basket of Grapes. They are of the best quality. He keeps them for sale in front of Foote's provision store, near the post-office corner. Give him a call.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—Achilles Scott, (father of Milton Stapp of Madison) died in Scott county, Ky., on the 4th of September, in the 94th year of his age. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Governor DUNNING returned to this city on Monday last, after a short visit to his family at Bloomington.

The Postmaster of this city has employed two eminent attorneys to prosecute the suit against the Cincinnati Enquirer for slander—*Aurora Commercial*.

What has the Enquirer been saying? Telling the truth on anybody, eh?

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1849, states that "the Democratic Mass Convention assembled at Syracuse, adjourned 'sine die' last night after adopting Hunter and Barnburn resolutions. The Democratic party are now united on a joint Hunter and Barnburner ticket in full."

OUR MINISTER TO BERLIN.—A Berlin letter of August 21st, to the N. Y. Commercial, says:

"Mr. Hannegan was taken sick, last week, on his way to Paris. The attack was at first violent, but a letter received here on Sunday from a gentleman in his company, says that Mr. Hannegan was so much better as to hope to resume his journey in a few days."

A COME-OUTER!—BENJ. F. WALLACE, Esq., (brother of Ex-Gov. Wallace), who edited a Taylor campaign paper last summer called the "Rough and Ready Banner," at Marion Ind., now publishes an address to the public in which he scathes whiggery, and comes out a democrat! A very sensible thing, and one which we have no doubt his good sense dictated long ago.

Chapman, of the Indiana Sentinel, says he can prove that the Whig party is unprincipled.—*Louisville Journal*.

As usual, Prentiss lies. We said no such thing, for the simple reason that no proof is required to establish that proposition. It is admitted by honest people.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—It appears that Cincinnati is beginning to turn her head towards Indianapolis, as the point of the Western intersection of the great central Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad that must pass some 70 miles North of her. This will do, let her run her line, take her levels, examine the connections that a direct line to this place will give her, and the result can scarcely be doubted.

ANTI-WAR.—That Federal Whig, Mayor Patton, of Columbus, Ohio, true to his old party instincts against war, whether it be against Mexico, or as in the days of our revolutionary fathers, against England, has forbidden the parades of a new volunteer militia company lately formed in Columbus, Ohio. We don't know whether to consider him a fool, unacquainted with the constitution and laws of his own State, or a natural one from undeveloped causes. Certain it is, he looks like one of some kind.

MAMMOTH PEACHES.—R. Reagan, Esq., of Putnam county, has sent us a peach which, in point of size, flavor and looks, is certainly ahead of all we have seen this year. It measured upward of ten inches in circumference, and weighed eleven ounces. It is called the Snow King, and appears to be a variety well worthy the attention of horticulturists.

Another—Our friend John E. Foudry has just shown us a peach, which, in point of size, must take the palm. It weighs fourteen ounces. As he could not spare it long enough, we had no means of judging of it correctly. It was raised by Mr. Beeler of Decatur township. We did not get its name.

TREASURER OF STATE.—It will be seen by an announcement in this paper, that Col. JAMES P. DRAKE, of this city, is a candidate for Treasurer of State. The Colonel is an old resident of this State, and well known either personally or by reputation to most of its citizens. His universal kindness of manner in his intercourse with the people, his integrity as a man, and his faithfulness to the public trusts heretofore committed to his hands, will insure the consideration of his claims, without any recommendation from us.

The Paoli Eagle announces the name of the Hon. BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois county, in connection with this office. We do not know whether this would be desirable to Mr. E., but he would make a good officer.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—The Baltimore Sun says that an incident transpired a day or two since at the Government works at Solters Pt. Fla., which was very unusual and thrilling in its character. It appears that for some time past, a number of men have been engaged at that place, under the direction of Capt. Foster, of the U. S. corps of engineers, in digging a well, and the depth of 70 feet was attained after pretty hard labor with the pick and shovel. One of the workmen, on resuming operations, struck the bottom very hard with a shovel, and immediately a stream of water burst, with great violence, through the aperture. The poor man, frightened at the dreadful situation, immediately pulled the rope with which he had been lowered, and hallooed to those above to draw him out, which was quickly done, though he received a complete drowning. In less than five minutes the water had risen to within eight feet of the surface.

Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Rail Road.

We learn from the President that the Board at its late session, confirmed the location of the line clear through to the Ohio line, on the straight line to Sidney and Bellefontaine. The directors in the counties of Randolph, Delaware and Madison, were authorized to put under contract the clearing of the timber and grubbing of the roadway in their respective counties, payable out of the special stock, so that the whole line from Indianapolis to the Ohio line will be under contract this fall, the first section from Indianapolis to Pendleton of 27 miles, will be ready for the superstructure by the first of November next, but will lie over for the timber freezing, and settling, before the superstructure is put on. This section it is intended to put in operation next season, while the grade is progressing on the next section to Muncie, as the work under the charter has to be put in use in continuous sections from Indianapolis. The Board decided to allow interest payable in stock, on all subscriptions paid in, whether in cash, materials, or lands, from the date of the payment up to the first dividend. The Board ratified the action of the joint committee on the joint track at Indianapolis. The road in this State appears to be progressing steadily to completion, and we learn from Ohio that the straight line has been adopted from Bellefontaine through Sidney to meet our road at the State line, and that the whole line from Pittsburgh through that State will be under contract this fall and the coming spring, so that there now seems to be a certainty that this great line will be constructed at an early day, if the people will but do their duty, in giving the proper aid to the energetic companies in charge of the work.

Death of Joseph I. Strecher. We neglected last week to notice the death of this worthy and estimable citizen. The death of no one has spread such a deep gloom over our city for years; and the public have not sustained a loss where their sympathy has been more manifest. Mr. S. has been a citizen of our place some 12 or 14 years, as we understand, and has always been noted for his kind feelings, and integrity, industry, and sobriety, and has manfully stood up against misfortunes when others would have faltered. With a young and rising family, he was last winter burned out. Just emerging from his difficulties with an energy that never tired, he had just replaced his destroyed buildings, and entered upon what promised to be a successful career of business, when the relentless hand of death overtook him.

"He has gone! He has gone!"

Mr. S. was aged about 42 years, and has left a widow and four or five interesting young children. The estimation in which he was held, may be judged from the fact that his was the largest funeral ever known in the capital of the State, being nearly one mile in length, and attended by hundreds not in the procession. It was attended by the Fraternity of Free Masons and the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of both of which orders he was a worthy and exemplary member. He was buried according to the rules and ceremonies of the former, and a more solemn, or affecting, ceremony we have never witnessed. To describe it on paper our pen forgoes—we cannot do it. The thousands present may—aye, must, have felt it; and our poor words would but little effect at description. It was there were dry eyes, we did not see them. We refer our readers to the resolutions adopted by Centre Lodge, No. 23, of Free and Accepted Masons, on this melancholy occasion, to be found in another column, and which we may say fully, though faintly, reflect the public sentiment.

The Ohio Statesman.

The enterprising editor of that sterling Democratic sheet, the Ohio Statesman, has issued a prospectus for the publication of a weekly paper at one dollar a year, cash always in advance. The editor remarks truly on the credit system, "that it has been the ruin of more editors than all the other difficulties they have had to encounter. Every man who takes a paper and does not pay for it, does just that much to cramp the editor's energies, derange his business, and ruin the cause he would otherwise encourage." We have had sad experience in this credit business of newspapers, as seen thousands of dollars outstanding debts of the kind, can testify, all accruing before we adopted our present system. To enable the Statesman to succeed in his enterprise, experience has taught us that his present subscribers must be active in increasing its circulation. The new friends thus obtained can and ought to assist, nor falter in so doing. It will be putting money in their own pockets. If our friends, on a previous attempt to reduce our price had made the necessary exertion, we could have continued the low price. But our efforts were not met by corresponding ones on their part. Hence we were subjected to a heavy loss, and "set back" accordingly. We hope our Ohio friends will see that such a result does not reward their old and faithful champion, MEDARY. We will try and find room for the prospectus in our next.

Our readers are aware that a Mr. Nathaniel Denby has proved a defaulter to the government to a considerable amount, not dishonestly, as is admitted, but by misfortune. Upon this solitary case, and it is the only one the whigs have been able to discover, the Washington Republic, the organ of universal Taylorism, has been harping for about two months. Perhaps it is well for the editors to get familiar with the subject. They will have enough to do with it before the close of this administration. They have to practice on the case of Denby, as it is all the case they can find.

By the way, Mr. Denby is a whig, appointed by Tyler, and we object to having the democratic party held responsible for the acts of whig defaulters. It may be all luck, but it is certainly very hard luck, when the democratic party have the generosity to leave whigs in office, that they should turn out to be defaulters. But so it is in this case.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the American Physiologic-Medical College in another column. It tells for itself; and we wish every one would read it. We have been acquainted with Professor CURTIS for years, as the editor of the Botanic-Medical Recorder, and have no doubt that the faculty generally are men of high talent and attainments. This journal has been enlarged to double its original size, and is now published by E. H. Stockwell, M. D., assisted by Professors Curtis, Courtney, Brown and Kost. We consider it the best work of the kind in the country, and shall be pleased to exhibit specimen numbers to any one, and the Medical Faculty in particular.

A GRUBBER SILENCED.—The editor of the New York Mirror pretends to have been the first and original Taylor man, not only in that city, but in the Union. And so valuable did he deem his services in favor of the reigning dynasty, that he put in a claim for one of the most valuable offices in the gift of the cabinet—that of marshal of the southern district of New York. He failed in his suit for this office, and immediately returned home, and proceeded to stab the cabinet through his paper, when favorable opportunities occurred. At length a sop was thrown out to him; an inferior office was tendered—the office of naval storekeeper at Brooklyn. The starving and mercenary editor snatched at the "sop," and has since worked quietly in the track. We were confident he would prove, in the end, that "All have their prices, From crowns to kicks, according to their virtues." [Encl.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Additional Details of the News by the Niagara.

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH TO BEM. In the baggage-wagon of Bem, captured at Schassburg, were found several letters from Kossuth, some of which are published in the *Oesterreichische Correspondent*. Kossuth is said in them to complain of Gorgey, and of the want of harmony among the Generals in the South. We translate the following for *The Tribune*. They are full of interest:

PESTH, June 23, 1849. I must candidly and honestly express the opinion that if we can rapidly, very rapidly, concentrate our forces; the country is saved—if not, she is lost. I must say, with bleeding heart, it is true, but it must be done at once, to give up whole provinces, even three-quarters of the country, in order to see our forces rapidly concentrated. For thus we can vanquish the enemy, and when he is vanquished, the lost provinces will fall back of themselves; but if the success is not achieved, the whole nation, politically and morally, falls to pieces. I therefore wish that you would come on with your whole force, combine with our army, and take the supreme command. We shall thus overcome all our enemies in turn, and conquer the freedom of the world. If this cannot be done, I fear that a catastrophe must take place within a fortnight. I will defend the country to the last man. I now call the whole Hungarian people to arms.

L. KOSSUTH.

SEEGEDIN, July 23, 1849. A circumstance has happened to the last degree unfortunate for me, and for you, and for the whole country. Gen. Gorgey writes from Komorn on July 20: "The title of Rakos is lost. The army of Rakos in Back is 45,000 men." The Government must attend to the securing of the stores, the bank, &c. I had no garrison in Pesth, and hence was unwilling to leave the bank-note machinery exposed to being carried off in case of an unfavorable event. I was therefore obliged to take it to pieces, and cause it to be transported to Seegedin (a heavy load, of at least 10,000 hundredweight) in the form of a small cart, at the time when on account of the approach of the Russians, I was obliged to break up the apparatus at Debreczin. The erection took at least 14 days, and for that time we fabricated no money. You therefore get nothing except the 125,000 florins, which I sent on the 9th inst. to Szolnok. I did what man could do, but I am not God, and cannot do what I wish. For a whole year, nothing has come in; empty purses and war. At this moment, I have the following troops to sustain: in Transylvania 40,000 men; Upper army and Komorn 45,000; South army 30,000; Theiss army 20,000; Peterwaradin 8,000; Grosswarden, Arad, Seegedin, Baja, Zander, Granz-cordon, and small detachments, 10,000; in the whole, 172,000 men.

Besides the reserved squadrons of 18 Hussar regiments, 7 battalions in erecting fortifications, 30,000 sick, 60,000 militia to be sustained—powder-mills, foundries, armories, boring of cannon, making of bayonets, 24,000 prisoners, the whole civil administration. This, General, is no trifling, and the bank-note apparatus, I am not God, I cannot do what I wish. For a whole year, nothing has come in; empty purses and war. At this moment, I have the following troops to sustain: in Transylvania 40,000 men; Upper army and Komorn 45,000; South army 30,000; Theiss army 20,000; Peterwaradin 8,000; Grosswarden, Arad, Seegedin, Baja, Zander, Granz-cordon, and small detachments, 10,000; in the whole, 172,000 men.

THE SURRENDER.—The Vienna journals of the 18th are full of details of the surrender of Gorgey, and the correspondent of the *Independence of Brussels* thus resumes the theme: "According to some journals, Gorgey was invested with the dictatorship, but whether by Kossuth or the Diet is not stated, and he laid down his arms after having sent orders to yield, not only to the commanders of the different corps, but also to the commanders of the fortresses still occupied by the insurgents. It is added that, according to a letter from Semlin, Dembinski has laid down his arms with 20,000 men. According to another version, Gorgey seeing that a prolonged resistance would be vain, summoned the other commanders of the Magyar troops and fortresses to yield." In the P. S. the writer says: "The German Reform says that Gorgey arrived last evening with dispatches from Gen. Haynau for the Emperor. If my information be correct, Kossuth attempted to enter into negotiations with Marshal Paskewitch, but his overtures were not accepted, whereupon he made over all his civil and military powers to Gorgey. The latter, with a Council, then in the city, informed the Russian General Rudiger, that he was resolved to yield. No conditions with respect to the submission were stipulated; the Hungarians having thought they would obtain more from the generosity of the Emperor by a voluntary submission than in laying down conditions. Russian Commissioners had been sent to the camp of Gorgey, and they were struck with the order which reigned in the camp, at the uniforms and accoutrements of the troops, and at their martial bearing. Among the troops in the camp were nine Hungarian regiments, who fired their last shot in the air, and then piled up their arms. Count Soltek also announces, it is said, that invitations to yield had been addressed by Gorgey to the commanders of the fortresses of Arad, Komorn, and Peterwaradin; and it is not doubted that Klopka, an intimate friend of Gorgey, will promptly comply, and open the gates of Komorn to the imperial troops. In passing by the headquarters of the Ban Jellachich, Count Soltek learned, it is said, that Kossuth and Bem had crossed the frontier."

Referring to the surrender of Gorgey, the *German Reform* says that Gorgey when he surrendered, he was only 27,000 men, with 80 guns. The *Austrian Lloyd's* states that it was in an assembly at Neudorf, on the 11th, that Gorgey, on Kossuth's proposition, was proclaimed Dictator, and after long deliberation resolved to yield. All the Austrian journals consider the war in Hungary as definitely at an end, as they do the war in Italy, and they are not surprised that Gorgey will surrender, and that if there should be any bands of partisans, they will soon be put down. The *Independence of Brussels* mentions a report that the Emperor of Russia has put a price on Kossuth's head, the price being 60,000 roubles.

HOW GORGEY SURRENDERED.—The London Times takes the following view of the surrender of Gorgey: "The great victory of Gen. Haynau at the battle of Komorn, on the 10th inst., and the submission of Gen. Gorgey at the head of his entire division have appeared to give an abrupt termination to the struggle; but in reality both these events were the results to which the whole plan of the campaign obviously tended. From the moment when Gorgey was invested by the Russian army, he secured the line of the Upper Theiss, the communication of Gorgey and the principal forces of the Magyars was obviously cut off. That General manoeuvred with great skill and rapidly, so as to avoid a general action with a superior force; he harassed the rear of the Russian army, and made more than one attempt to cut his way to the South.

But although these operations ranged over a considerable extent of country, they could not end otherwise than they have done. Gorgey was acting without any regular basis, and with no means of procuring supplies except those he took from the enemy. The submission of his corps to the Russian army, and the fact that he had no political considerations may have contributed to this result. Gorgey was known to entertain opinions strongly opposed to the revolutionary schemes of Kossuth, and though no one has fought more gallantly than he has done for the national cause, he is said to have retained a strong feeling of regard for that Empire and that army against which he found himself almost casually arrayed. More soldiers of fortune and foreigners, like Dembinski and Bem, were of course prepared to fight to the last extremity, and the instigators of the revolution, Kossuth, could have no hope but in resistance; but the military chiefs of the Magyars, like Gorgey, Klopka, and Meszaro, were connected with Austria by very different ties, and the time will come when they will again serve in defence of the Empire as manfully as they have done for their native kingdom. The probability is, therefore, that in surrendering at Villago, Gorgey yielded, not only to a necessity of war, but to a conviction that the cause of the Hungarian revolution could no longer be defended without destruction to both the contending parties.

A SESSION OF THE DIET.—A correspondent of the London Daily Advertiser writes from Seegedin as follows: "The Diet met here last Sunday, 23rd July; I attended this sitting, at which nothing particularly occurred. The president, a facetious old gentleman, reminded us, in his opening speech, that Seegedin was the place where Mathias Corvinus used to hold his diets, and that the day of the month was the anniversary of that on which the Jesuits were suppressed by the Vatican; which, in his opinion, made it a day of particular good augury. M. Meszaro, the Prime Minister, then addressed the assembly in a speech of considerable length, in which he passed in review the state of the nation. Two or three short speeches were then made by other members, and the Diet separated. Everything was done in a sedate, business-like way, without fuss or enthusiasm. There seems to be no opposition party as yet. Only one member appeared disposed to be captious, and asked to see the correspondence; but Count Bathory put him down much in the same way that Lord Palmerston checks idle curiosity, and said to him that it would be somewhat premature to produce correspondence with foreign powers before relations had been opened with them.

DESTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.—Where the fugitive inhabitants of the Batska are to find shelter, on their return to their province, Heaven knows. We are informed that many of the towns which are marked on the map have ceased to exist. Theresopol, Zombor, and Baja, are no more names; and yet Theresopol had before the invasion of Baron Jellachich no less than 30,000 inhabitants, while Zombor and Baja had 19,000 and 12,000 inhabitants.

MORE TROUBLE IN STORE FOR AUSTRIA.—We have from time to time noticed the fact that the Croats were discontented with the prospect of their union with the new Austrian Constitution of being merged in the empire at large. The state of feeling in Croatia may be inferred from an article in the *Sudslavische Zeitung* of Aug. 7, from which we translate for *The Tribune* the following extracts: "When the struggle for national independence arose between us and the Hungarians, though we were on the ground of historical right, we were proclaimed rebels and traitors by the cabinets of Vienna, Bucharest, and Pesth, and our Ban was persecuted by both, because he sustained the municipal rights of our country, as he had solemnly sworn to do. But when the Buda-Pesth government became too strong for that of Vienna, the Ministers of Austria, who are never weary of their policy of revenge, found legal grounds enough for attacking the Hungarians, and at the same time set up the fictitious legal claim of a united Austria, which was irreconcilable with the separate existence of Hungary."

THE WRITER afterwards says: "Why, then, does the Government enter on the path of violence and revolution? Our local authorities have only acted within their right and duty in refusing to put down the new invented Constitution of the Empire as illegal. Our own honor and the future of our people commanded such a manly course of conduct, for by it we are brought nearer to the solution of the problem of last year. Have we or the Government left the ground of Legality? If we have done it, let all the consequences of our action fall upon us. But as it seems that the government has entered upon the path of violence, we, standing on the right, calmly anticipate the extreme consequences of that course." The motto of this article, of which we have already given a portion, is the saying of Chatham: "There was ambition, there was sedition, there was violence, but no one shall persuade me that it was not the cause of liberty on which we were engaged."

LIVERPOOL, August 25, 2:30 P. M. Very Late and Most Important.—Just as the Niagara was about to start, we received the following telegraphic despatch from London. It is said that the Hungarian affair is not yet settled, that Paskewitch and Haynau are quarrelling with each other, that the latter objects to the conclusion of the surrender; and that Russia will not suffer Austrian interference in the matter.

ITALY. Things in the Roman States.—The three cardinals who formed the Pontifical commission of Government, have decided that they will not recognize any notarial act, or any contract passed in the Papal States, or Republican Governments. They have also declared all engagements contracted within that period as invalid. All proceedings on such engagements are stopped, and the tribunals are forbidden to enforce them. Even a will made in the absence of the Pope is considered as null and void.

The deposition of Ravenna had been favorably received by the Pope, who had, however, frankly told them, that he would only grant the consulta, with deliberating votes and an extensive secularization. These propositions had been rejected by France, and M. de Courcelles was instructed not to yield. The Statute of Florence states from Rome, the 13th inst., that the insolent behavior of the Spaniards quartered at Veiera the people rose and drove them out of the town.

The Extraordinary Pontifical Commissioner of the Four Legations has announced that his Holiness had designed to abolish it from the remainder of the war contribution which was imposed upon it in February last.

The Austrian Government in return, for the services rendered by it to the Dukes of Parma and Modena, has required that the navigation of the Po shall be rendered free.

A Republican General made a Duke.—Letters had reached Paris which state that the Pope had conferred on Gen. Oudinot the title of Duke of Pinerolo, and granted him 700,000 crowns for his valuable services in the cause of the Holy See.

Things at Venice. The *Osterrische Triestino* of the 13th gives an official communication from Admiral Dalup, stating that the Venetian fleet had retired in all haste under the batteries of Malamocco.

According to the *Concordia* of the 16th, Garibaldi had been in Venice at Venice, and the people had elected him by acclamation admiral of the Republic. Manin received him with the liveliest cordiality, and exclaimed, "Behold a hero, whom God has sent us to save Venice!" It was reported that the wife of Garibaldi had died at Chioggia of the excessive fatigue she had endured.

The *Trieste Observer* of the 13th inst. publishes a letter from Venice of the 6th, stating that between forty and sixty persons died daily of Cholera in that city, and from thirty to forty at Chioggia.

France. The June Insurrection.—Letters from Lyons state that since the 16th of June 2,200 inhabitants of that city had been arrested. Of those, 500 have been discharged, and 700 have been committed for trial.

Sergeant Aubert, of the 17th light infantry has been tried by court-martial at Lyons and sentenced to death. Private Dubouly of the 6th regiment of the line has likewise been sentenced to death for having participated in the insurrection of June last. The *Evenement* says: "M. Ledru-Rollin, who has been in Paris since the 15th inst., has just left on the entreaty of his friends. The Chief of the Mountain wished to be present himself before the High Court of Justice, in order that his testimony might be of use to those of his friends who are culpable in days ago. In a council which was held two days ago, the most influential Montagnards made him, it is said, comprehend that as far as he was concerned, he risked more than a condemnation to imprisonment, viz: a transportation beyond the seas. He at length yielded to their wishes."

Friends Falling Out.—The *Presse* contains the following under the head of "Note addressed to the Pope by the French Government."

French Government respected. If, as we have good grounds for believing, those are the terms of the dispatch which has been transmitted to Gsta, we declare beyond all doubt, without fear of being mistaken, that the Ministry will obtain by its threats exactly the same results that it has hitherto obtained by its supplications."

ALL QUIET IN PARIS.—The Committee of twenty-five appointed by the Legislature to set during the recess, met on Thursday, and after an important discussion, Gen. Changarnier gave a very satisfactory account of the state of feeling in Paris, and expressed his confidence that peace and tranquillity would be maintained.

RUSSIA. THE NEW HOLLAND ALLIANCE.—The Berlin correspondent of *Jerrid's News* says:—"In the first interview between Lamoriciere, Schwarzenberg, and the Russian Czar, a plan was broached for an alliance between France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, and the Pope. The coalition was to keep in view, as an ultimate aim, a war with England. The immediate object was to be the extinction of all the revolutionary elements. Turkey, Italy, the Rhenish Provinces, and Belgium, which is no longer to be tolerated, furnish materials for the identification of the revolution. It was assumed that France, Russia, and Austria, with North Germany to the Main; Austria, Bismarck and South Germany, except Bavaria. Bavaria is to have Wirtemberg in exchange for the Rhenish Province, which is to go to France with Cologne. Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and other provinces, are to be mediatized. Switzerland also is to be divided. Commercial as this sound, still it forms the subject of discussion. Without drawing definite conclusions from this statement, it allows one to see with what kind of plans diplomatic heads are busied. The Czar took up Alexander's journal, and read out of it the conversation of that Emperor with Napoleon. Respecting Constantinople, nothing could be agreed upon. It was the Emperor's notion that Byzantium might one day be free city, with a Russian territory. It was assumed that France, Russia, and Austria, with the help of Naples, would be able to produce a fleet to cope with that of England."

I am, yours, &c.

A PRINCE HEADED OFF.—The Elector of Hesse Cassel has been compelled to leave resource to the same Ministers he had dismissed. The inhabitants were in high spirits at this step, as it gave them the assurance that they really had a Constitution at last which the Prince was compelled to respect.

There are those who hope and believe that the intelligence from Hungary is untrue. We would that we could know that it was so. Mr. T. Dunn English, of Philadelphia, who has made the affairs of Hungary his special study, is of this opinion. The following suggestive note, addressed to the editor of the *Pennsylvania*, is worthy of attention:

"If you write, and before you write anything about Hungary for to-morrow, put these facts before your mind. It is asserted that Gorgey, who is not commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army, and never was—surrendered 27,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, and so ended the war. It is also asserted, that Kossuth, Bem, and Gorgey had a consultation, which ended in the surrender. It is furthermore asserted, that the Diet surrendered its powers into the hands of Gorgey. Now, how comes it that the Diet surrendered its powers, which it did not possess, into the hands of a simple Field-marshal? Lieutenant? How is it that the superior of Gorgey, Bem, consented, and Kossuth consented to his own deposition? What has become of the nearly 400 pieces of cannon, and 320,000 muskets, and 100,000 horses of the Hungarians? What has become of the main army under Dembinski, commander-in-chief, and Meszaro, Minister of War? Where are the forces of Perczel, Vetter, and Klapka, &c., each corps of 10,000 men, and the command of Gorgey? Where is the remnant of Bem's army, which the Russians assert to have been scattered? How did Kossuth, after aiding and abetting his own downfall, get several hundred miles away from the Danube, which is low down on the Danube, through intervening forces, carrying the crown jewels? Remember that Transylvania is mountainous, that it is a fine country for partisan warfare, and that the Hungarians, who are now in the mountains, are not to be taken by surprise. They will shortly be impregnable—and then ask yourself and everybody else, to take the Russian bulletins, with a liberal deal of allowance."

State Officers to be Elected by the Legislature.

It will devolve on the coming Legislature to elect a State Auditor, State Treasurer, and State Printer. These offices are now filled by whigs; and as the Taylor Administration has "equalized" all the democratic out of office, we presume the gentlemen holding the offices at the capital will not object to having their own rule applied to themselves.

For Auditor we notice the names of Maj. Maco of Lafayette and Dr. Ellis, Editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, announced by their friends. We have also heard the name of Francis King, formerly of this county, mentioned in connection with the same office. All of these gentlemen possess the requisite qualifications to fill the office acceptably to the people and are all good democrats.

We have not noticed the name of any one announced yet for Treasurer, but we doubt not there will be no scarcity of candidates.

In regard to State Printer, we cordially agree with the "People's Friend" in saying: "The *Sentinel*, as a faithful central sentinel of the democratic party, deserves the Legislative patronage, and will, we hope, receive it without democratic opposition from any quarter."

We trust that Messrs. Chapman will receive the unanimous support of the democracy in the Legislature. They deserve it.—*Richmond Jeffersonian*.

STATE TREASURER.—We see some of the papers in the Northern part of the State have brought forward candidates for State Auditor; but as yet, no one has been named for State Treasurer, and as our part of the State has not had the honor of furnishing an officer of this character, since Adam was a little boy, we put in nomination, for Treasurer of State, the Hon. Benjamin R. Edmonston, of Dubois county.

Mr. Edmonston is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office. He is a democrat, of the right stripe, and has rendered valuable service to the good cause. What say our friends of the press, to giving him the "Red Rover" a lift?

The Hon. Dan. Maco, of Lafayette and Dr. Ellis, of Goshen, are announced as candidates for State Auditor. Either of them will make an excellent officer.—*Paul Engle*.

AUDITOR OF STATE.—Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the *Goshen Democrat*, is announced in the *Indiana Sentinel*, as a candidate before the next Legislature, for the office of Auditor of State. This is just such a nomination as suits us. Dr. Ellis is the wheel horse of democracy in the north, a veteran of the press, and just such timber generally, as State Auditors should be made of. We wish we could give him a lift.—*Peru Sentinel*.

STATE PRINTER.—The election of a State Printer will devolve upon the next legislature, and if that democratic majority of the joint ballot know what they are about they will give our friend CHAPMAN, of the State Sentinel, a lift for that station. There is certainly no one more deserving. We are pretty sure Montgomery county has two votes in reserve for him.—*Crawfordsville Review*.

The Cincinnati Enquirer comes to us in mourning for the death of Mr. ALBERT G. DAY, one of its proprietors. He died of inflammatory rheumatism, on the 11th inst. Mr. Day was born and educated at Cincinnati, and lived there a life full of usefulness. As an active, industrious and intelligent business man, he was well known, and is much lamented by a large circle of bereaved friends. He was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and had, by his devotion to its benevolent designs, and his energy, and integrity of character, attained the highest honors of that order.

COOL.—A lady who had died of cholera in Sandusky the night before, was found by her friends, was found the night following, standing in the cupboard eating cucumber pickles, or in other words:

They left her "laying" in white. Prepared for the grave's quiet slumbers, But they found her the very same night A layin in pickled cucumbers.

Louisville News.

We heard of a case which although it is not a touch to the above, from the Louisville Manufacturer, still is some. Some of the committee who waited upon the dead and who saw they were properly interred, heard of the death of a German woman and proceeded to her residence to get her dimensions, in order to procure her a coffin and have her buried. As they were in the house found her sitting up and eating—not cut cumber, but—cough!—*Sanduskyan*.

The Cuban Disturbance.

Extracts from the Correspondence of the N. O. Delta: HAVANA, Sunday Evening, Aug. 29, 1849. Eds. Delta.—The reports this evening are, that a regiment leaves to-morrow morning for Puerto Principe, where the ball has opened, the troops disarmed by the people, and the people are in possession of the arms. Ammunition wagons, &c., have been passing all the afternoon, and the excitement is immense. All names of foreigners are being registered, particularly Americans; and it is understood they must not be found taking in parties at the street corners, or in their own stores and dwellings.

Monday Morning, 29th.—The reports are so varied with every new-comer from the east, that we hardly know what to believe; but the Government action passing under our eyes, shows that there is cause enough somewhere. A thousand men have just passed, to embark on a steamer for Puerto Principe—a body of lancets and a battalion of artillery are on the way by land—dying artillery, guns and carriages passing on the backs of mules very neatly. The appearance of the troops is creditable. The soldiers in fatigue dress, but there is many a heart that prays for success to the cause against which they may have to fight. The reports are, that Puerto Principe, Trinidad, and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people.

HAVANA, Aug. 29, 1849.